FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 11 JANUARY

AU100840 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA) -- On December 10, 1985 the PSR published the Decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which states that the 8th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania will be convened on January 11, 1986.

ATA CITES TANJUG ON ARRESTS OF ALBANIANS

AU101115 Tirana in English 0930 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 10 (ATA) -- The news agencies referring to the reports by the Yugoslav agency TANJUG inform that recently, the home affair organs of Yugoslavia have arrested 50 Albanians in Kosovo, Maceodnia, and Montenegro.

According to the news agencies, arrests have been made in many cities of these republics and of the regions of Kosovo. They show once again that the policy of persecution against the Albanians is continuously going on in Yugoslavia.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECALLS PEOPLE'S HEROISM

AU052154 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Nov 85 pp 1 and 3

[Editorial: "The 29th of November -- The Great Day of Freedom"]

[Excerpts] Albania is in festivity. Our heroic people are joyfully and proudly recalling the most remarkable event in their history, the 29th of November 1944, the day of the country's liberation and the victory of our people's revolution.

Albania's liberation was the deed of our people and their glorious National Liberation Army. Boldly and bravely led by the party and Comrade Enver, it defeated the fascists and domestic traitors by the force of their arms, and helped to liberate our brethern of the same blood, the Albanians of Kosovo, the Dukagjin Plateau, and Macedonia from the German Nazis. The National Liberation Army battled to liberate Montenegro the Sandjak region, and the southern part of Bosnia, carrying out its lofty internationalist duty to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

The 29th of November 1944 opened up a new era in our brilliant history. It gave the people their freedom, their own people's power, as an arm of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and opened up new prospects for the future. The 41 years of the party's era cannot even be compared with centuries from the viewpoint of the gigantic strides that Albania has made toward socialism.

The experience of these 41 years of free life has taught our people that everything is achieved through work and vigilance; that the economy develops and progresses, like the growth of well-being, through mobilization, discipline, and the revolutionary enthusiasm of all the people; that the domestic and foreign enemies, be they the American imperialists, Soviet social-imperialists, or the revisionists of all hues are defeated by the monilithic unity of the people around the party and through a sharp revolutionary vigilance.

Guided by the party led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, united and determined to carry out to the end the immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people will continue to progress in the future in order to make Albania stronger, more flourishing, and more prosperous.

May the celebration of the 29th of November serve as always to raise the militant spirit and revolutionary mobilization, to further raise the honored name of socialist Albania, as Comrade Enver Hoxha, the immortal leader of the party and the people, wanted.

'GENERAL ONSLAUGHT' URGED TO PREPARE FOR 1986

AU061937 Tirana ZERI I Popullit in Albanian 3 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "December -- A Month of Onslaught To Conclude 1985 and Make a Good Start in 1986"]

[Excerpts] The results of a number of collectives, which by working with a spirit of action, mobilization, and a high level of organization, have fulfilled the tasks for the current period and even those of the entire 5-Year-Plan, and which have attained the objectives of the revolutionary movement "Standard-bearers of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," constitute a sound base to enter the new year properly prepared. But full use of conditions and possibilities created begins right now, with the mobilization of all Communists and workers, to launch a general onslaught in December, as the party has instructed.

It is the urgent task of all working people, with the Communists in the lead, to eliminate as many of the results of the drought and recent precipitation as possible. This includes the speedy conclusion of the autumn sowing, not only wheat and barley, but other crops like vegetables, etc.

The time until the end of the year must provide a powerful stimulus to the effort to fulfill head-on all planned tasks in all economic sectors, as the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum instructed. This assumes particular importance, because in many directions and sectors current tasks are direct preparations for 1986. In certain fields, the fulfillment of the December plan at all costs assumes particular importance and meaning. Under the leadership of party organs and organizations, oil industry sector collectives must increase their efforts to extract oil from every operational field to start daily production from the first day of 1986.

A good effort has been made this year in the mining sector. Results in numerous coal, copper, and chrome mines are encouraging. It is the duty of the party organizations and their leaders to maintain high mobilization and action spirits and raise the rate of extraction.

The party has posed considerable tasks for supplying the population, particularly during winter, with industrial commodities and agricultural produce. Good measures have been adopted by trade organs concerning supplying remote areas, which are isolated during the winter.

The fulfillment of tasks in December and the need for a good start in 1986, in every sector, are closely related to the fulfillment of tasks in the transportation sector, where in addition to the positive experience, some nonfulfillments have also been observed, creating difficulties and obstacles to the normal progress of production, services, and construction.

The strengthening of the regimen of thrift in the use of raw and other materials, fuels, and electricity, constitutes an important objective. Every saving effected now provides additional support for the future plan. It is very important to keep well under consideration and to implement the party's instruction that the fact that the energy situation is now much better than it was does not mean that we no longer need to save energy. On the contrary, it is our duty to continue to save as much electricity as possible, in the same way that we must continue to save in all directions, in all fields.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION VITAL TO PLANS' SUCCESS

AU071610 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Dec 85 p 3

[Alqi Gjoka Article: "The Masses Draw Up and Implement the Economic Plans"]

[Excerpts] In Socialist Albania the working masses are not only a productive force, but also able managers and organizers of the socialist economy.

The increasingly more conscious activity of thousands of workers in drafting the annual and 5-year plans and implementing their tasks is living testimony to the achievement of this participation. More than 950,000 working people, workers, cooperativists, and intellectuals participated in discussions concerning the coming 5-year plan, making 252,000 proposals. More than 35,000 proposals to increase production and productivity, to effect savings, and in various other directions uncovering the internal serves of the economy were immediately incorporated into the draft plan. Almost 75 percent of central and working or study group participants engaged in drafting the plans were from the ranks of the workers and cooperativist peasantry.

The participation of the working masses in the management and administration of the economy has reached increasingly higher qualititative levels resulting partly from the rapid growth in their numbers. Having increased 10-fold the past 30 years (from 55,000 to 572,000) the workers class has at the same time raised its own political and ideological level. In addition to their political and ideological effort and their class revolutionary education, the workers class and the cooperativist peasantry are rapidly raising their technical and professional standards. During the 80's about 20,000 specialists annually join their ranks from the secondary technical-vocational schools (or 85 times more than in 1950 and 14 times more than in 1960), equipped with a broad and complete knowledge of the economic laws of socialism and technical know-how.

The real and final force of this participation is a reflection of the superiority of the socialist system, of relations of mutual aid and cooperation, over the capitalist system and its exploitative relations. It is an example of the failure of the views of bourgeois ideologues and of the various revisionist currents concerning the supposed inability of the workers class to set up and possess its own state apparatus, its supposed inability to manage the economy. This also unmasks the bourgeois and revisionist views and practices which stress the strata of bureaucrats and paid administration of capitalist production, and on the fetish of the role of apparatuses and technology.

Everything that we have built and are planning for the certain future of our socio-economic development has been and remains the fruit of the toil and intelligence of our working people. At the meeting of the working people in Korce, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: "No computing system, no planning organ, and no programming media can replace the participation of the people."

18TH SESSION OF 8TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS

Todorov Reads Agenda

AU121315 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1300 GMT on 12 December broadcasts live a 3-minute segment of the 18th session of the Eighth National Assembly.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session, requesting the deputies to honor with 1 minute of silence, the memory of deceased National Assembly member Andrey Velinov. Todorov then reads the agenda of the 18th session of the Eighth National Assembly:

"1. Draft law on adopting the normative decrees of the State Council issued during the period 5 October - 22 November 1985;

2. Proposal of the State Council on adopting the decree on changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers;

3. Draft law on the Uniform Plan on the Socio-Economic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria during 1986;

4. Draft Law on the State Budget of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1986;

5. Declaration on the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva;

6. Election of judges in the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

7. Information on the National Assembly's international activity during 1985."

Stanko Todorov asks the National Assembly members to vote on the agenda. The agenda is unanimously adopted. The announcer reports that the session is attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party and state leaders."

Bonev Released From Post

AU121521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Our reporter at the National Assembly reports: Some 15 minutes ago an intermission was announced in the work of the 18th session of the Eighth National Assembly, and while the deputies animatedly exchanged their impression in the National Assembly's corridors, I shall inform you briefly, and in chronological order, of the session's work.

On the first point on the agenda: The National Assembly members unanimously approved the Law on Adopting the Normative Decrees issued by the State Council for the period of 5 October - 22 November 1985.

On the second point on the agenda: The deputies unanimously adopted the State Council decree on changing the composition of the Council of Ministers. Stanish Bonev has been released from the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee because of his transfer to another post. Ivan Iliev has been appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Stoyan Markov has been appointed chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technological progress.

On the third and fourth points on the agenda: Ivan Iliev, and Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, spoke on the draft laws on the uniform plan for the country's socio-economic development, and the State Budget for 1986.

The new visions and attitudes toward implementing the country's scientific-technological policy and toward further stable and dynamic development of the national economy and raising the population's standard of living during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, adopted by the BCP Central Committee February Plenum, have served as guiding principles pre-paring the country's Uniform Draft Plan.

The state budget proposed for discussion contains all the characteristics of a socialist budget: unity and comprehensiveness as regards revenues [as heard], and the economic and effective use of expenditures. The opinion of the Commission on Socioeconomic Development and of the other National Assembly Permanent Commissions on the two draft laws were presented by the chairman of the Commission on Socioeconomic Development, Kiril Zarev.

After the intermission the deputies will begin debates on the two draft laws.

MORE ON BCP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO GREECE

Received by Florakis

AU111631 Sofia BTA in English 1506 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Athens, December 11 (BTA corr) -- Mr Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, received today the delegation of the CC of the BCP led by Mr. Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP. At the talks the two sides discussed issues of the further development of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties, and international issues of mutual interest, among them the situation in the Balkans.

Talks With PASOK

AU121638 Sofia BTA in English 1531 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Athens, December 12 (BTA correspondent) -- The delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, met today with a delegation of the CC of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (P.A.S.O.K.), led by Genni Karavelli, member of the executive bureau of the CC of the P.A.S.O.K. In a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on international issues and on questions of mutual interest for the two parties. They discussed the tendencies of the further promotion of ties between the BCP and P.A.S.O.K. for the sake of friendship and good-neighbour relations between the Bulgarian and the Greek people, of peace and security in the Balkans. The delegations coordinated the plan for cooperation between the BCP and P.A.S.O.K. for the next two years.

HUSAK RETURNS FROM ROMANIA; SCIENCE PACT SIGNED

LD121315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, returned today with his entourage from his friendly working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, which took place at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president and RCP secretary general. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, members of the party's Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party's Central Committee; Jaroslay Hajn, chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission; Jaroslav Milek and Michael Stefanak, directors of Central Committee departments, and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met the highest Czechoslovak representatives at Prague's Ruzyne Airport.

Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, president and RCP secretary general, signed in Bucharest today a program on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania up to the year 2000. The document sets out the main aims and directions of further development and deepening of the economic contacts between the two states. It concentrates on increasing efficiency of science and technology in intensification of the national economy and on deepening production specialization and cooperation. It says that in the coming years it is necessary to intensify Czechoslovak-Romanian production cooperation and specialization so that the share of these products and the overall volume of mutual exchange of goods might increase considerably and contribute toward better satisfying the growing needs of the national economics of the two states. Special attention will be paid to introducing modern technology and cooperation in the sphere of microelectro-technology, robotics, power engineering, and biotechnologies.

Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier and chairman of the Czechoslovak side of the mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation; Jaroslav Macek, director of a CPCZ Central Committee Department; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President; Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of a CPCZ Central Committee department; Jan Papp, Czechoslovak ambassador to Romania, and other members of the entourage took part on the Czechoslovak side in the festive act.

The Romanian side was represented by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy premier and chairman of the Romanian side of the mixed Czechoslovak-Romanian government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation; Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Gheorghe Pana, member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first secretary of the Bucharest City party committee; Petru Enache, candidate of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, and other Romanian party and state representatives.

ARRESTS OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS REPORTED

AU111527 Vienna KURIER in German 10 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] On Tuesday [10 December], International Human Rights Day was observed worldwide. On this occasion, Vienna circles of the "Charter 77" Czechoslovak civil rights movement drew attention to the poor human rights situation in the CSSR.

Thus, several human rights activists are still being kept in detention after the recent big raid in the Gottwaldov and Otrokovice region. They were taken to the Brno Bohunice court jail in an extensive police operation -- coordinated by the Prague state security headquarters -- as a kind of "retaliation" for last summer's Methodius celebrations, during which the CSSR minister of culture had been booed. Those detained include 50-year-old "Charter 77" signatory Jaromir Nemec, designer Pavel Dudr, and Bedrich Koutny. These and several other human rights activists have to reckon with prison terms of between 1 and 5 years, according to the notorious Paragraphs 98 (subversion or subversive activities) and 100 (instigation), and for disseminating prohibited literature.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD121014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] A joint press statement was adopted at the close of the visit by the delegation of the Executive Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, led by Lina Ciobanu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the council. It says that the talks with a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, stated with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the workers and trade unions of the two countries are continuing to deepen, and that the determination to influence their widening and deepening at all levels was expressed. The two delegations expressed the determination of the workers and trade unions to take an active part in the struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear war, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, and for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the whole world. They expressed full support for the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states for the removal of the nuclear threat and for a positive change in the situation in Europe and the world. The visit and talks took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

INDRA CHAIRS ASSEMBLY SESSION; LAWS ENACTED

LD111422 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium was in session in Prague today, chaired by Comrade Alois Indra, following the joint session of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly. It promulgated the laws adopted by the 20th meeting of the chambers: the law on the state plan for the development of the national economy for 1986; the law on the state budget of the Czechoslovak federation for the coming year; and the law on the conditions of the activities of organizations with international elements.

HONECKER VISIT TO FRG POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

DW130925 Hamburg BILD in German 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Newest: Honecker Will Not Come"]

[Text] Honecker's visit has been again postponed to a faraway future. East Berlin indicated to Bonn that the SED chief cannot come for the time being. Chancellor Kohl: "Everything is quiet." Experts name two reasons: 1. Gorbachev wants to wait for the second summit meeting with Reagan. 2. Honecker has trouble with the East Berlin hawks because he has fired two of them (Naumann, Haeber).

TRADE SEEN DEVELOPING FAVORABLY WITH FRG

AU061416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 p 13

[Text] Munich, (ADN) -- In trade between the two Germanies in 1985 the FRG has made up its deficit of last year. Deliveries have risen by 23 percent. The trade unit structure of an estimated total of 16.2 billion clearing units in 1985, however, is unsatisfactory. This was stated in Munich by Heinz Weseloh, chairman of the FRG-GDR Trade Association. Over the past few years the GDR has developed into a confident trade partner, the trade association notes. This is already shown by the changed policy: in 1984 the GDR only made use of M200 million of the available M650 million, Weseloh said. Weseloh sees particularly good opportunities in the exchange of licenses, in cooperation on third markets, and in environmental protection products.

HONECKER SENDS AIR CRASH CONDOLENCES TO REAGAN

LD121957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

I convey to you and to the people of the United States my deeply felt condolences on the tragic accident in Gander, in which 258 U.S. citizens died.

U.S., USSR POLICIES AFTER GENEVA ANALYZED

DW030751 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Guenter Leuschner's "Weekly International Review"]

[Text] The more time passes following this year's most important political event, the Geneva summit meeting, the more distinct some essential factors become. First, the event is assessed differently, but generally positively, by all political camps. Of course, some circles in the West continue to view any indication of possible improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations with distrust, if only out of fear of losing big profits if weapons arsenals were to be reduced.

Their current restraint is probably attributable to the worldwide wave of hope and expectation that allowed the meeting to take place and that must be considered a continually effective, important political factor.

Second, all comment on Geneva is focused on the security and disarmament issues. Those who tried to sidetrack these crucial issues must now consider their attempt as having failed. Following Geneva, the public is eager for practical steps on the road to disarmament even more than it did prior to Geneva. Third, it has obviously become clearer that the prevention of the militarization of space is the most important element in all efforts for more security.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote recently, that following Geneva, it has become quite clear that SDI constitutes the main obstacle to a reduction of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals. It added that many Western strategists are of the view that the Soviet leader's arguments against SDI are absolutely logical.

The MANCHESTER GUARDIAN wrote, it is a fact that regarding the concept or the technical question whether SDI is good or bad, the Kremlin is right and the White House is wrong.

Such voices from the bourgeois camp show that it will be more difficult rather than easier for the "star wars" proponents to implement their intentions. The revolt of world conscience, as Erich Honecker called it at the recent Central Committee plenum, will gain in strength.

A fourth possible result of Geneva is still a hope for the moment. I mean the beginning of a frank national debate in the United States on detente. Professor Bernard Cohen of Princeton University recently termed the lack of such a debate the greatest shortcoming of U.S. democracy. Cohen deplored the fact that those in the United States who advocate a peaceful and equal coexistence of the two superpowers are intimidated and irresponsibly denounced as pro-Soviet, fellow travellers, or appeasement politicians. In this way, Cohen said, a debate was suppressed that was vital for the U.S. future. Thus if the Geneva meeting helps change the climate or at least make it more businesslike and if a frank debate on detente becomes again possible there, it could become important for what matters now most of all -- translating what was achieved in Geneva into practcal policy.

We read in many commentaries that expectations should be turned into initial results at the summit meeting scheduled for next year. There is not much time left until then, therefore no time must be wasted. The Soviet Union, at least, is aware of that and will act accordingly. The speech by Comrade Gorbachev to the USSR Supreme Soviet contains a program. Comrade Gorbachev said that preparations for the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting must begin now, primarily in the field of practical politics.

What does the Soviet Union suggest for the coming months? The first proposal is very simple and, in fact, obvious. The results achieved in Geneva should be handled carefully, the positive aspects should be developed, and no pretexts should be found to invalidate the accords. Thus the goal is preserving the climate in which the Geneva negotiations took place. While that does not rule out a matters-of-fact discussion on diverging positions, it does rule out defamations and poisoning the climate, as was generally practiced in the United States for some time by certain politicians.

Second, the USSR proposes that nothing should be done to impede future accords, obstruct negotiations, and undermine existing limit to the arms race.

Concretely, two things are of particular importance in this respect: observing the treaty on limiting antiballistic missile systems and the observing SALT II. SALT II expires at the end of the year. The Soviet Union wants both countries to commit themselves to continuing to adhere to the treaty provisions. However, so far there has been no clear position in Washington. The point of the treaty on limiting antiballistic missile systems is that testing space weapons clearly constitutes a violation of the treaty.

The most important thing for the Soviet Union is creating opportunities for a halt to the arms race and taking practical steps to reduce the number of nuclear weapons during the time between Geneva and the next meeting. The fact that both sides propose a 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons constitutes at least a beginning for the Geneva negotiations, even though that compromises will have to be found that are acceptable to both and place no one at a disadvantage. The Soviet Union is ready to try and find such compromise solutions, and when the two delegations meet in Geneva in January, we will see whether Washington is equally ready.

Thus the difficulties do not have to be insurmountable, provided, however, that the door remains closed through which weapons could be allowed into space, as Comrade Gorbachev said to the Supreme Soviet. [words indistinct] The Soviet politician pointed out a problem which, in fact, could be easily resolved. It is known that several months ago, the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests in the expectation that the United States would do the same. So far, it has not done that, and in Geneva, President Reagan failed to answer that question. Until 1 January 1986 there is still time for a positive answer. On the whole, and in recent years, the United States has carried out more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union. Therefore, the argument of catching up is not the point. Such tests are verifiable by national means as well as by using help offered by third countries. There are no difficulties regarding the issue of verification. Thus nothing would be more reasonable but to discontinue the tests once and for all as a sign of goodwill and confidence building. Practically all the world wants that, and such a step would naturally facilitate the solution of other much more complicated problems.

It would be advisable for U.S. allies to bring their influence to bear to convince the Washington administration of that. It should be in their interests, and they could be sure of the public's enthusiastic approval. I think that agreement on this problem, which can be easily achieved very soon, is an important criterion of both sides' seriousness about turning it into practical policy.

Naturally, all the other proposals that were presented by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries at their Sofia meeting remain valid. We have a clear program for the time between Geneva and the next summit meeting. It allows what was not possible 2 weeks ago -- initial practical steps to halt that arms race. That is the most important point now.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON 1986 DRAFT BILLS

AU041253 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 30 November - 1 December on pages 5-8 publishes the speeches by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Klaus Rank (Democratic Peasant Party of Germany), Ulrich Fahl (Christian Democratic Union of Germany), Gerhard Springer (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), Ekkehard Schweitzer (National Democratic Party of Germany), Siegfried Hanusch (FDGB), Gisela Schuett (Democratic Women's League of Germany), Edeltraud Timm (FDJ), and Wolfgang Lesser (GDR Cultural Leagug), amounting to about 13,000 words, given at the 12th People's Chamber session on 29 November in Berlin.

All speakers, speaking for their respective parliamentary groups, fully endorse the draft bills for the 1986 national economic plan and the 1986 budget.

In this speech Guenter Mittag says concerning foreign policy:

"We are dealing with the economic and social objectives for the year 1986 at a time when we have to face decisions which are of great importance for the further course of international development and for the fate of mankind. This was pointed out by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairmen of the GDR State Council, in the deliberations with the chairman of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front concerning the results of the Sofia conference.

"The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries are jointly working to halt the negative tendencies in the tense international situation and bring about a change for the better. To this end the Soviet Union has presented an extensive program for disarmament measures and proposals.

"This entire policy, this responsible approach to the basic questions of safeguarding peace determines the activities of our party and all political forces in the GDR. Based on a stable and dynamic successful development in the economy, as well as in all areas of social life, our republic occupies in the international arena an offensive and constructive position in the interest of safeguarding peace, and we are justified in noting that this policy is proving itself to be effective.

"We would like to express our deep gratitude to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, for his great personal contribution, for his tireless work for making effective the power of that which has been achieved through Socialism in all its scope in order to solve the basic vital question of mankind, the question of safeguarding peace"

"Esteemed delegates, this constructive peace policy of socialism is and remains the great chance for the world. It was convincingly and openly advocated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during his summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This constructive position of the Soviet Union has been decisive in leading to the fact that the joint statement at the end of the Geneva summit was able to note that despite continuing serious differences of opinion, agreement can be reached in a series of questions -- agreement calculated to create the necessary basis of trust for the clarification of the remaining problems."

"The fundamental task continues to consist in averting a nuclear inferno and securing peace, in putting a stop to the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion to space. The solution of these questions will decide on the existence or doom of mankind, and it calls for the greatest possible level of official responsible activity, which no one can or should be allowed to evade. There already exists in world public opinion an almost unanimous view rejecting the SDI program. It extends from the principled position of the states of the socialist community, through unambiguous statements by heads of government and major parties in capitalist countries, including nonaligned ones, to circles of significant political personalities in the United States itself.

the diverse spectrum of the peace movement to statements made by leading scientists in the world. Such a rebellion of world conscience for peace has never existed before."

"Each of us, esteemed delegates, has felt great agreement and trust during these days. This moves all our people. The SED Central Committee has expressed our party's cordial thanks to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for his great work at the Geneva summit, for his constructive, principles, and flexible activities in the interest of world peace and thus in the interest not only of the peoples of our socialist community, but also of the entire mankind."

"And we thus support with all our might that position which was so markedly stated by Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Central committee session: 'Now more than ever before it is necessary to struggle for peace.' This is the call to all of us to continue to pay particular attention to all those questions which are linked with the further strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace."

MEETING HELD WITH UK ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD121910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1733 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- GDR British economic relations have developed in a positive way this year. This was stated at the 12th session of the mixed commissions of the two countries, which was held from the 9 to 12 December in Berlin.

At the session the deepening of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation was discussed and a joint working program for 1986 was adopted.

The delegations at the session were led by the general director in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Jochen Steyer, and the under secretary of state in the British Ministry of Trade and Industry, Alistair J. Hunter. Their discussions were based on the long-term government agreement on the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

1986 ECONOMIC TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD122231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- The protocol on trade between the GDR and the CSSR for 1986 was signed today in Berlin by the deputy foreign trade ministers, Dietrich Lemke and Alois Hloch. Mutual deliveries within the framework of agreements and contracts on specialization and cooperation in production, for example in agricultural machinery, machine tools, computer technology, and components, account for a significant part of this trade.

GDR exports are made up predominantly of engineering, electrical engineering and electronic products, textile and printing machinery, lifting and transport equipment, equipment for the agricultural and food sector, communications and sciencitic equipment.

From the CSSR, streetcars, trucks, metallurgical and building equipment, and electrical and electronic equipment will be imported. The traditional exports and imports of basic materials, chemical products and consumer goods will be continued.

ROMANIAN TRADE UNION LEADER CIOBANU VISITS

Received by Tisch

LD122156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Under socialism it is the business of trade unions to aim for a steady increase in productivity on the basis of scientific-technological progress and, as representative of the workers' interests, always to work for improvements in working and living conditions. This was stressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania (UGSR), today in Berlin.

They reaffirmed the absolute necessity of peaceful external conditions for the successful development of socialism. The struggle to maintain and safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear inferno is, therefore, the most important task of trade union work.

Both sides described the Geneva meeting as the most significant event of the recent period and stressed that the results have given fresh impetus to the peace forces. Efforts must now be redoubled to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension to space. The partners in the talks pointed here to the importance of the Warsaw Pact's Sofia delcaration.

Received by Honecker

LD121431 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received for a friendly talk Lina Ciobanu, chairman of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania (UGSR) and member of the RCP Political Executive Committee.

Lina Ciobanu, who is in the GDR at the head of a UGSR trade union delegation at the invitation of the FDGB National Executive, conveyed cordial greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Erich Honecker praised the high level of the close, fraternal relations between the two parties and states, which are developing well and dynamically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

There was a comprehensive exchange of views on the current international situation and the trade unions' responsibility in the struggle to safeguard and preserve peace.

Erich Honecker described the results of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as an encouragement on the path to detente and international cooperation. It is now more important than ever to intensify the efforts of all peace forces to halt the arms race, prevent its spreading to space, and spare mankind the threat of a nuclear inferno.

The statement adopted at the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee is a realistic program for this.

During the talk Erick Honecker outlined the great efforts of the GDR working people in the worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

Motivated by the certainty that the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy will be successfully pursued, they achieve great performances every day to strengthen the GDR and thus safeguard peace.

The meeting was attended by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES USSR YOUTH DELEGATION

LD121909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Dec (ADN) -- Following the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan it is now more important than ever to mobilize all forces to safeguard world peace. This was stated by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium, and chairman of the SED group in the People's Chamber, on Thursday [12 December] to a delegation of young deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by Iliya Ivanovich Buzhenitsa, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol of the Moldavian SSR.

It is necessary to do everything to halt armaments on earth and prevent it spreading to space, for a change for the better in international relations, Mueckenberger said.

Even if not all the hopes of peaceloving mankind have been fulfilled, the meeting nevertheless produced confidence that peace can continue to be preserved in the future. Proceeding from the decisions of the Sofia meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR will actively continue its policy of constructive dialogue for the creation of a world-wide coalition of reason and realism of all forces committed to the preservation of peace. It believes that its greatest responsibility is to further comprehensively strengthen socialism.

The Soviet guests outlined the wide-ranging efforts of the youth of the USSR and the delegates with the mandate of the All-Union Komsomol in the soviets in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet youth devote all their strength to ensuring the preservation of world peace and to the further all-round and reliable protection of socialism.

The Soviet youth received important impulses for the anti-imperialist struggle from the 12th International Youth and Students Festival, which was held in the summer of 1985 in Moscow under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed the importance of the fraternal relations between the Komsomol and the Free German Youth (FDJ) for the further comprehensive strengthening and deepening of friendship between the USSR and the GDR and their young people.

The same day, the delegation was received for a talk by Eberhard Aurich, member of the People's Chamber Presidium and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR VISIT TO AUSTRIA

More on Press Conference

LD121133 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Rust (Burgenland), December 11 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, paid a short working visit to Austria, on Wednesday [11 December], on the invitation of Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger of Austria. Janos Kadar was welcomed by his host at the Sopron-Klingenbach border station, then the two politicians held profound tete a tete talks at Rust, a small town at Lake Ferto. Following their talks Janos Kadar and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held a press conference.

According to information from circles close to the delegations the two statesmen pointed out that the cooperation of the two countries was part of the process of cooperation and detente in Europe, and their many-sided cooperation comprised the fields of policy, economy and culture alike. The parties shared the view that the Budapest cultural forum, in the preparation of which Vienna and Budapest also cooperated, was useful and successful. The parties also agreed that the Geneva summit was a good beginning, and brought the most that could be expected under the given circumstances.

They also emphasized their wide-ranging agreement in the toasts delivered at the dinner Rudolf Kirchschlaeger gave in honour of Janos Kadar. "The meeting," President Kirchschlaeger said, "did not only serve the interests of the two peoples but also those of the continent." He emphasized as an important and characteristic factor that Austrian-Hungarian relations had never been directed against a third country and had always been in accordance with the interests of the two peoples.

Janos Kadar emphasized the excellent atmosphere of the meeting, pointing out that the talks also reflected the two countries' undisturbed relations. "I always think of you as an old acquaintance, as a great advocate of our relations. We ask you to promote this good cause in your capacity of a president and independently from it, too," Janos Kadar said stressing "the development of our many-sided cooperation indicates that our work has reason and we are aware that we meet the desire of millions when we are talking."

Then the HSWP general secretary met the leaders of the Hungarian cultural association of Burgenland. Janos Kadar was informed on the cultural life of Hungarians in Burgenland by Deputy President Lajos Heberenyi, and members of the leadership Laszlo Lonyai and Andras Szabo.

After the cordial meeting Janos Kadar, accompanied by his host, took a short walk in Rust, which is famous for its touristic attractions and wine-growing. Janos Kadar was greeted, guided, and entertained by the leaders of Rust.

Then Janos Kadar visited Raiding where he saw the birthplace of composer Franz Liszt, who had always declared himself Hungarian. Preparing for the Liszt memorial year in 1986, an exhibition is held in the house with several remembrances from Hungary. At the house Janos Kadar was cordially greeted by Theodor Kery, provincial governor of Burgenland. After seeing the exhibition, Janos Kadar presented the governor with an original Liszt manuscript written in Kolozsvar.

Janos Kadar and his party, which included Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC's foreign Affairs department, and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, returned from Raiding through Sopron to Budapest. At the Deutschkreutz-Kophaza border station Janos Kadar was seen off by President Kirchschlaeger who was accompanied by Friedrich Bauer, chief political director at the Foreign Ministry, and Wolfgang Loibl, director of the Presidential Cabinet. The talks and the programme were also attended by Arthur Agstner, Austrian ambassador to Hungary, and Janos Nagy, Hungarian Ambassador to Austria.

Kadar Returns to Budapest

LD121149 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who had paid a visit to Austria on the invitation of Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, returned to Budapest, Wednesday in the evening. His party included Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, and Janos Nagy, ambassador of Hungary to Austria.

At the Keleti railway station Janos Kadar met Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary, members of the Political Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Janos Kamara, minister of home affairs, members of the Central Committee, and Lajos Urgan, minister of transport.

Present at the railway station was counsellor of embassy Peter Wilfling, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Austria to Hungary.

LAZAR, DELEGATION WELCOMED ON RETURN FROM SFRY

LD121201 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who had paid a visit to Yugoslavia on the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, returned to Budapest, Wednesday in the evening. The prime minister's party included Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and Mire Dunai, deputy foreign trade minister.

At the Keleti railway station Gyorgy Lazar met Laszlo Marothy, deputy prime minister, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the information office of the Council of Ministers, and Miklos Raft, head of the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers. Present at the railway station was Counsellor Branislav Novakovic, charge d'affaires ad interim of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INTERNAL CONSUMPTION

LD121257 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Domestic consumption will increase gradually in the next 5 years and the fundamental task of commerce will be to further improve services and the supply of goods.

This was discussed at a meeting of the Commerce Committee of the National Assembly where the proposal dealing with the next 5-year plan and next year's budgets of the Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade Ministries were under consideration. It was stated that the supply of goods would be fundamentally good next year as well, although tensions might occur in a few areas such as the supply of color television sets and refrigerators.

In order to improve the situation of the food retail sector, price gaps are to be modified using budgetary resources.

Several speakers pointed out that, in order to achieve an improvement, experimental wage regulations should be applied in a wider sphere. The Commerce Committee has formulated recommendations to the National Assembly. One of their suggestions is that, if necessary, the government should make the supervision of plan fulfillment stricter, and managers of enterprises offering poor results should also be held responsible with their positions at stake.

FOREIGN LOANS REQUIRED TO BOLSTER AGRICULTURE

LD1220?9 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Among the various agricultural development programs, more is to be spent on mechanization and less on building projects than in the preceeding period. This was announced at the National Assembly Agriculture Committee's session. It was added that 15 percent of all agricultural land will be involved in the soil amelioration program, and another 60,000 hectares will become irrigable. Priority in the food industry will be given to expanding grain stores and to developing the vegetable oil and meat industries. Foreign loans will be taken on for the latter. Hungary will borrow loans worth 18 billion forints from the World Bank for investment in plant cultivation and 11 billion forints for development projects in the food industry. An important change is that the growth rate of plant cultivation will exceed that of animal husbandry in contrast to the preceding plan period.

Speaking on the drinking water supply, it was announced that drinking water consumption will be reduced because it is higher in Hungary than in developed industrial countries. The network of sewage treatment plants will be expanded by 10 percent as early as next year, but this is only sufficient to ensure that the quantity of unpurified water does not increase.

BRIEFS

KISS RETIREMENT -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, this morning presented the Red Banner Order of Merit to Major General Lajos Kiss, in recognition of his successful work, on the occasion of his retirement. Peter Varga, department head of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Istvan Olah, minister of defense, were present at the ceremony. [Text] [Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 12 Dec 85 LD]

FRG CONSTRUCTION TALKS -- The Governments of Hungary and the FRG encourage the establishment of mixed companies in the building industry. A delegation led by Minister of Construction and Urban Development Laszlo Somogyi held talks in the FRG in the past few days. It was agreed at the discussions that mixed companies not only contributed to the expansion of economic ties but also promoted the adoption of the most advanced technological solutions. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Dec 85 LD]

URBAN RULES OUT WALESA VISIT TO FRANCE

AU101542 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today ruled out any imminent visit to France by former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa because of current legal proceedings against him here on slander charges. Mr. Urban, asked to comment on French President Francois Mitterrand's invitation to Mr. Walesa yesterday, said a judicial inquiry opened against the former leader of the now-banned union posed "serious obstacles" to any possibility of travel abroad. Reached by telephone at his home in Gdansk today, Mr. Walesa again said he would be delighted to go to France on an "official invitation", provided it was "guaranteed" that he could return to Poland afterward.

Mr. Mitterrand had invited Mr. Walesa to France in an interview on Europe-1 Radio yesterday, saying he might be able to "facilitate his journey". The invitation was seen as an attempt to calm the storm that followed the president's decision to meet with Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski in Paris last week. The meeting raised sharp domestic criticism from Mr. Mitterrand's opponents and allies alike, including Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

The slander charges against Mr. Walesa stem from allegations that he gave Western journalists lower turnout figures than officially announced during the Polish general elections last October, which Solidarity had boycotted.

BBC TELEVISION INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY FIGURES

LD101320 [Editorial Report] London BBC television network in English at 2125 GMT on 9 December 1985 carries the 40-minute "Panorama" program entitled "Whatever Happened to Solidarity?" with Robert Harris reporting from Poland.

The program opens with scenes of a funeral "last month" of a student, Marcin Antonowicz, who died in police custody. Some of the mourners carry Solidarity banners at the funeral, which is "led by a bishop and 60 priests" and is a "demonstration" which the police "dare not touch."

The program cuts to show Solidarity official spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz at an indoor location. He says:

"I have no doubt that Solidarity will not fade in people's minds; but support for Solidarity may be, and is, less visible than before. I think it is fairly understandable -- they know that with every open support for the ideas of Solidarity they risk something important for them. You can risk your job, you can risk education for your kids, and so on. But when the occasion comes, when they feel they can do it more or less without much risk, then it is fairly easily seen."

The program returns to the student's funeral. Harris says that a condolence message from Lech Walesa which was read at the funeral "describes the entire Polish nation as potential victims. We want to live in safety and that is why, over the coffin of this innocent victim we say: enough bloodshed, enough repression, enough harrassment."

Next, Harris interviews Lech Walesa at an indoor location. Walesa speaks in Polish with a superimposed English translation.

"[Walesa] Many people today realize that their most precious ideals are no longer within reach, but they still believe the Solidarity will be able to deliver them some day."

There follows a film clip of Solidarity's early days, showing Walesa addressing a meeting. The interview resumes:

"[Harris] If Solidarity has had an effect on the minds of the people of Poland, how could it be that it could have been crushed so quickly, this organization of more than 10 million people?

"[Walesa] No, it isn't true that it has been crushed. Solidarity will win, but it will come about gradually. Had our methods and aims been different, of course, we could have fought with other means. But our methods and aims have been peaceful, and that is why the challenge could not be met."

Then as Harris says Walesa's immunity from prosecution "may be coming to end," Walesa is seen "in November" leaving to answer a summons from the Gdansk prosecutor accompanied by his two men described as his bodyguards.

The interview with Onyszkiewicz resumes: He praises Walesa's role: "Walesa is sort of a beam in the darkness, he is sort of a light house. People can simply orient themselves on what he is saying, so I think his role is very, very, very big."

Next, Harris' interview with Walesa resumes:

"[Harris] Why do you think that you have not been charged and imprisoned, as so many others have been?

"[Walesa] I don't know, but I'm always ready for the possibility. What's more, I assume it's bound to happen.

"[Harris] You think it will happen?

"[Walesa] I know that many others are paying the price, so why shouldn't I have to suffer as well? I've been convinced from the very start that sooner or later it might happen, but I've believed all along that whatever happens our ideals will win in the end. Of course, when we've made reasonable progress I would like to step down and have a rest, but not before we've achieved what we've set out to do.

"[Harris] That is all very well, but you're talking as if you're still the master of an organization which exists. Surely the reality is that Solidarity no longer exists?

"[Walesa] These are formalities which don't bother me at all."

Scenes are shown of Poles using public transportation as Harris speaks of the political difficulties they face, the low turnout at the last national elections and the limits which are placed on opposition to the regime.

Next, "veteran dissident" Jacek Kuron is shown being interviewed at an indoor location. He speaks in Polish with a superimposed English translation:

"I'm a free man, and I live in the way that I consider right, and I do what I think is right. And the authorities, when they think it is right, imprison me. But I remain a free man, even when I am in jail. And I've spent 9 years in jail."

Scenes are shown from 1982 of police riot squads breaking up a demonstration using water cannon and clubs.

Next, Jacek Kuron is filmed as he takes what are described as "elaborate precautions" to shake off a police tail when attempting to contact the Polish underground. He is shown darting through an apartment block, then hurrying out of a back exit before entering a parked car. Kuron's car travels some distance, whereupon he leaves it to switch to another car after clambering down an embankment and looking to see whether he is being followed. The eventual destination is the apartment of a "Solidarity sympathizer on the outskirts of Warsaw" for the first ever television interview given by "underground Solidarity leader" Zbigniew Bujak who is "wanted for high treason."

Bujak, who wears a beard throughout the interview, is described as appearing in disguise. The interview is said to have been smuggled out of the country.

Bujak speaks in Polish with a superimposed English translation:

"[Harris] How is it possible to you to live from day to day? What sort of precautions do you have to take?

"[Bujak] The situation we are in now is not normal for me. It is very unusual for me to be filmed, so meeting with somebody like you makes life much more difficult. I have to change my appearance and put on a false beard, so that no one can recognize me. As for meeting people, the way that you got here is typical. Everybody who comes to see me has to avoid being followed by security men."

Harris says that Bujak carries false papers and arranges "occasional demonstrations." Shots are seen of a Solidarity banner being unfurled on a bridge over a road and of a large number of leaflets scattered by a timed explosive over the heads of pedestrians.

The interview with Bujak resumes:

"[Bujak] At this stage I can only say that just as Poles in the tsarist prisons survived for dozens of years without changing their views, so here we are not going to renounce the principles, ideals and activities of Solidarity. I have no doubt whatsoever that we will be a legal union working normally. Our organization is simply too big, too strong, too deeply entrenched in Polish society to be destroyed."

The program shifts to the Warsaw steel works, described as a former bastion of Solidarity. Harris says that the authorities have introduced their own union but only 20 percent of the work force at the steel works has joined it. Harris interviews "official trade union leader" Jan Borkowski, who speaks in Polish with a superimposed English translation:

"[Harris] What would you pick out as the main achievement of your new union?

"[Borkowski] It is hard to talk of great achievements. Our job is the so-called social work. We think it is quite an achievement that we have made it possible for every worker who wants to go on holiday to do so. We've also arranged for every child of our employees to go to colonies or camps in winter."

"[Harris] If there was a referendum here, what percentage of the workers do you think would vote to restore Solidarity?

"[Borkowski] It is very difficult to know. I cannot say."

Next, a church service dedicated to political prisoners is shown.

Solidarity banners are displayed and members of the congregation raise their hands in a V-sign of defiance.

The interview with Bujak resumes:

"[Bujak] Let us look at the numbers involved. Solidarity used to have 10 million members. A million, maybe 1.2 million, have remained active in the union. That is to say, they pay union dues, are covered by statutory union benefits, receive and read the union press and participate to a greater or lesser extent in union activities. We had about 1 million active members before December, 1981. There are about 50-70,000 activists left."

The scene changes to show a Solidarity underground press workshop. Piles of various publications are shown. The interview with Onyszkiewicz resumes:

"[Onyszkiewicz] What is the most important is the network of distribution. If you take one weekly, (TYGODNIK MSZOWSZE), which is being printed, well about 30-40,000 copies are being printed every week, that requires terrific network to distribute these copies. You can be stopped by the police if they see you carrying a big bag on the street. And if they find you with more than one copy of this weekly then you go to prision for a couple of years. The stakes are high. To minimize the risk, people cannot carry bigger loads. So that simply shows how big the network of distributing papers must be and how many people are involved in these kind of activities."

The interview with Kuron resumes:

"[Kuron] One point of paramount importance is that people are now more organized. They are much better informed. They have the leaders. They know roughly what they want to achieve. It may not be immediately obvious, but there has been a profound change in our society."

Next, an All Souls Day vigil at the Katyn memorial is shown. The date 1984 has been scrawled onto the memorial in indication of the true date of the deaths of Polish officers and Katyn.

Next, Harris speaks of the role of the church. A priest, Fr. Stanislaw Malkowski, likens the role of the church to that of the ark in the flood. He says that the church gives support to "subversive" works of art. Painters are seen at work in a church crypt.

The interview with Onyszkiewicz resumes:

"[Onyszkiewicz] What really we are trying to do, what Solidarity really wanted to achieve, is to release the culture and the education from the grip of the authorities, from the grip of this totalitarian control. And now, of course, it cannot be done by sort of institutionalizing this kind of freedom, but it can only be done by running more or less parallel actions or developing a parallel society, developing a parallel education, developing a parallel culture. This very often is done with the help of the church, or even by the church itself."

Solidarity banners are shown displayed on church railings. Visitors are seen gathered at the grave of the murdered priest, Fr. Popieluszko, which Harris describes as a "place of pilgrimage which the authorities daren't touch."

Fr. Malkowski describes Popieluszko as a martyr and as somebody who gives new hope in the struggle against "our communist enemies."

Harris notes that Fr. Malkowski, a close associate of the murdered priest, is subjected to "routine intimidation."

Next, Jaruzelski, accompanied by Gorbachev and other unidentified figures, is seen viewing a military parade as Harris says that the Polish Government may be content to allow demonstrations in churches as long as the military controls the streets.

Harris goes on to speak of economic deprivation in Poland. He notes the growing foreign debt, the gasoline rationing, the "almost wartime austerity."

The interview with Kuron resumes:

"[Kuron] The situation in Poland is such that it is becoming more and more difficult to live. It's increasingly hard to get hold of the bare necessities of life. At the same time people are increasingly aware that if the situation is not improved, life as such will become impossible. The only question is whether those changes can be constructed and peaceful, as we all want, or whether in an act of desperation there will be an explosion and that would be disastrous."

Next, there are shots of the inside of the Ursus tractor plant, the scene of previous strikes and Solidarity support. As the workers leave at the end of their shift there are included among them a number of uniformed soldiers. Harris says that "the authorities have drafted soldiers into the factory to deter the workers from starting trouble."

The interview with Onyszkiewicz resumes:

"[Onyszkiewicz] This system simply has no self-regulating mechanisms, so we will head toward another crisis. It is inevitable. It will take the fairly standard form of very major industrial unrest. People may again take to the streets. The potential of hatred and despair will be so big that, simply, such an outburst may get completely out of hand, and nobody, including Walesa and other leaders of Solidarity and the church, will be able, as I said, to channel it in a more constructive way."

The interview with Walesa resumes:

"[Harris] Is this what you meant when in 1980 you said that whatever may happen to Solidarity as a union, Poland itself will never be the same again?

"[Walesa] Yes, you can see it already. Poland is very different today. Things have changed, but far too slowly. Even so, some countries would think themselves lucky to have what we've managed to achieve. So we're going in the right direction, even though many people aren't participating at the moment. I'm only afraid that the effects won't be seen for 200 years, and I'm getting impatient.

"[Harris] Do you really think it may take as long as 2 centuries?

"[Walesa] Yes, but you can't predict what might happen in the meantime to alter the way things are going. That's why I'm worried. But if nothing unexpected happens I'm convinced that in 200 years we should get results we're hoping for."

Harris notes that the Poles are used to waiting but wonders whether they will be prepared to wait 200 years for a peaceful revolution. The closing scene is of a church congregation singing hymns and with their hands raised in signs of defiance.

R PORTAGE ON VISIT BY CSSR'S HUSAK 11-12 DEC

AU111142 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, arrived in our country on a working visit today.

The visit the CSSR party-state leader is paying to Romania is a further expression of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties, and peoples. It is also proof of the continuously upward evolution registered by these relations in their mutual interests and to the benefit of the cause of socialism, independence, and peace throughout the world.

The arrival ceremony of the high-ranking guest took place at Otopeni Airport which was decorated festively. The front of the official lounge was adorned with the portraits of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak, flanked by the national flags of Romania and the CSSR. Big placards carried welcoming wishes extended to the high-ranking CSSR guest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak reviewed the honor guard. Romanian officials who had come to the ariport were then introduced to the high-ranking guest. Numerous Bucharest residents who were at the airport expressed warm feelings of esteem and appreciation to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak and gave ovations for Romanian-Czechoslovak friendship, thus demonstrating their conviction that fresh dialogue at the summit level will give an even greater impetus to the development of relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples in their mutual interest and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU111935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/12/1985 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on Wednesday, December 11, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak informed each other about the activity and concerns of the two parties in the present stage of the building of the socialist society, about the achievements scored by the working people of the two countries in developing and modernizing the economy, in promoting science and culture, in raising the material and spiritual welfare.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak also exchanged opinions of the current stage of bilateral relations pointing out with satisfaction that the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the CP of Czechoslovakia have steadily strengthened and enriched. The productive results were highlighted of the Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration on the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plans, as well as in other fields of activity.

The two countries were shown to have broad possibilities for intensified and diversified commercial exchanges, and, more particularly, for a growing cooperation in a specialization of production in modern forms, in keeping with the growing economic and technical-scientific potential of the two countries.

At the same time, the possibility was brought to the fore of undertaking cooperation ventures on third markets and the wish was expressed to impart further dimensions to cooperation in science and technology, as well as in other areas of mutual interest.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak reiterated the joint will to strengthen the collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia ever more, to intensify contacts and exchanges of experience and opinions in all fields of socialist construction.

During the talks, the two party and state leaders also approached a number of questions of the international political life, of the communist and working-class movement. In that context, the significance was highlighted of the exchange of opinions conducted during the Sofia meeting of the socialist states participating in the Warsaw Treaty this autumn, as well as the recent meeting in Prague of the leaders of those states. The topical character was underscored of the conclusions reached and assessments made on those occasions in connection with the course of the international life, the need for all states' intensified efforts to check the dangerous course of events, to promote the disarmament, collaboration and peace policy.

Showing that on the fundamental problems of the world political life Romania and Czechoslovakia shared identical or very close stances, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak expressed the two countries' determination to strengthen their collaboration in the international arena ever more, to cooperate closely with the other socialist countries, with the peace-loving forces everywhere in the fight for disarmament, nuclear disarmament, in the first place, for detente, security and peace, for a constructive, negotiated settlement of litigious issues, for a better and more just world on our planet.

Expressing satisfaction at the productive character of the talks, as well as the conviction that they would contribute to the more powerful development of the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between those participating in the manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak agreed to further such working meetings and exchanges of opinions on questions related to bilateral relations and cooperation in the world arena. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Receives Award

AU111838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/12/1985 -- During a ceremony held in Bucharest on Wednesday, December 11, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, handed over to Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the order "the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," first class, with sash, conferred under a presidential decree for his outstanding contribution to the development of collaboration between the RCP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration, and on his 70th birthday.

Present at the ceremony were the Romanian and Czechoslovak officials who attend the talks between the party and state leaders of Romania and Czechoslovakia. After the distinction had been awarded, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak shook hands and warmly embraced each other.

During the ceremony Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak made addresses.

Handing over the highest Romanian order to the guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the high appreciation of the Romanian party and people of the fine Romanian-Czechoslovak relations of friendship and collaboration, to the development of which President Gustav Husak has made a remarkable contribution. These relations have developed continuously, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Czechoslovakia, of the strengthening of the forces of socialism, of progress, and peace throughout the world.

The Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that Romania and Czechoslovakia would cooperate ever more broadly, together with the other socialist countries, with the democratic and progressive forces everywhere for a new-type policy of detente and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, of collaboration, understanding and peace among nations, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

Thanking for the high Romanian order conferred on him, as well as for the words of appreciation for his activity, Gustav Husak showed in his address that he considered all that as an expression of the fight waged for decades by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, together with the Czechoslovak people, for the attainment of the ideals of socialism and peace. At the same time, he said, I regard this distinction as a token of high appreciation for the long-standing fraternal links between our peoples. We consider these ties as a great asset of our present, as a highly important factor for our future, he added, pointing out that those traditional relations were firmly set on the joint fight against capitalist exploitation and fascist oppression.

Underlining that those bonds have been taken to the highest level in the years of socialism, Gustav Husak expressed his wish that they would further expand in future.

Nicolae Ceausescu and the other personalities present at the ceremony warmly congratulated Gustav Husak and wished him a long, happy life and great power of work.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU111937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/12/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave an official dinner on Wednesday, December 11, for Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and of the government, executives of central institutions were in attendance.

Present were also the officials accompanying the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak state leader on his visit to Romania. During the dinner, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak proposed toasts. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Talks Held

AU121151 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The working visit paid to our country by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, ended today. The official talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak ended at the State Council Palace this morning.

During their last round of talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful exchange of views they had in Bucharest in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and regard. Once again, due to results achieved, the usefulness of the summit meeting between Romania and the CSSR was stressed. They stressed their conviction that the implementation of the agreements concluded will ensure the further development of cooperation and collaboration between the SR of Romania and the CSSR at the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and other levels to the benefit of both countries and peoples and of their progress and prosperity, and in the interest of the cause of peace, international understanding and cooperation.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak agreed to continue their summit dialogue and stressed its important role in developing relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. In connection with the results of the visit, the issues discussed, and the understandings reached, the two sides adopted a joint communique that will be published.

This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak signed at the State Council Palace -- within a festive framework -- a long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the SR of Romania and the CSSR up to the year 2000.

After the document signing, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak shook hands for a long time and warmly embraced. Through its provisions, the long-term program will contribute to the dynamic development of mutually advantageous economic relations, to increasing the efficiency of the national economies of the two countries, and to improving the standard of living of their peoples, as well as to the strengthening of cooperation among the socialist countries in general. The fulfillment of tasks stipulated in the program will also make an important contribution to further deepening the relations of friendship between the SR of Romania and the CSSR.

Joint Communique

AU122006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 12 Dec 85

["Joint Communique" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1985 -- The aforesaid document, which was released in Bucharest today, shows that during President Gustav Husak's working visit to Romania over December 11-12 at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the two party and state leaders conducted talks in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and complete understanding when they exchanged experience in socialist construction in the two countries and examined the stage and prospects of bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields, as well as in other areas of mutual interest.

The document points out that the two party and state leaders also noted that the discussions on economic, technical, and scientific collaboration were successfully fulfilled and that the two sides assessed positively the results scored in plan coordination in the national economy of Romania and of Czechoslovakia over 1986-1990. A long-term programme for the development of economic, technical, and scientific collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia until the year 2000 was signed during the visit with a view to taking the two countries' economic cooperation on to a qualitatively higher stage, to making more intense use of their growing economic and technical-scientific potential, the document also reads.

The joint communique also shows that presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak exchanged opinions on questions of the international life and highlights the important, topical character of the assessments and proposals contained in the declaration adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty, held in Sofia in October 1985. Romania's and Czechoslovakia's full support was expressed to the constructive stance promoted by the USSR during the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The document also stresses that Romania and Czechoslovakia are for the urgent conclusion of agreements, acceptable to both sides, to terminate the arms race on the earth and prevent its expansion to the outer space, achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, strengthen international peace and security, in line with all peoples' interests and expectations.

The importance was brought to the fore of a halt to the manufacture, deployment and testing of nuclear weapons and to any actions aimed at outer space militarization throughout the duration of the talks. Romania and Czechoslovakia consider that all the states in the European continent and, more particularly, the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries should contribute actively to the efforts for reducing and eliminating nuclear arms from Europe, achieving real progress in negotiations on that issue, preventing a nuclear war, the joint communique shows, pointing out that the states in whose territories medium-range nuclear missiles are being or will be deployed have a great responsibility for the fate of peace.

The document also shows that the freezing and reduction of the military spending of states, primarily of those that boast a strong military potential, would go down as an efficient measure to curb the arms race, and reiterates the need for concerted efforts on the part of all countries, irrespective of their social system, for a more active cooperation between all poeples and progressive forces with a view to checking the dangerous course of events and reverting to the policy of detente and peaceful collaboration.

The communique highlights that the two presidents stated for intensified activities within various international bodies and conferences on disarmament, collaboration, security and peace in Europe and the world over and in support of Romania's initiatives for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace, collaboration and understanding, as well as of the proposals and initiatives for the creation of denuclearized zones in northern Europe and in other parts of the world, and of the creation of a nuclear-free area in central Europe, and back the creation of zones free of chemical weapons in central Europe on the basis of a joint proposal advanced by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was pointed out that the observance of the current territorial-political realities in Europe was of deciding importance for the ensurance of a lasting peace on this continent and throughout the world.

The two countries firmly state for a just, peaceful settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world, the communique shows, underscoring the importance of the endorsement by the UN General Assembly of the Romanin-sponsored solemn appeal to all the states in conflict for an undelayed cessation of armed actions and the resolution of interstate questions by political means, the use of force and interference in domestic affairs being excluded.

The joint communique reasserts the solidarity of the two parties and states with the fight of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for social and national liberation, for the consolidation of their independence, against imperialsim, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and highlights the need to eradicate underdevelopment, build a new international economic order, find a global solution to international economic problems, the foreign debt problem included, on just and democratic terms.

During the talks, the document writes, the importance was underlined of further strengthening the unity of the international communist and working-class movement and the determination of the RCP and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was reiterated to expand their links and collaboration with communist and worker parties, with social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, with the other progressive and democratic parties for a broad mobilization of the broadest political and social forces, of the masses to the fight for disarmament and peace, for national independence, collaboration and social progress.

In conclusion, the document shows that Gustav Husak invited Nicolae Ceausescu to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia and that the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ceausescu at Departure

AU121125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/12/1985 -- Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, concluded his working visit to Romania leaving for homeland on December 12 at noon. The distinguished guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

KURTESI ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ANNIVERSARY SESSION

LD281823 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0345 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- Forty years ago, on 29 November 1945, exactly 2 years after the historical second session of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] in Jajce, when foundations were laid for the new Yugoslav state -- a federal community of free and equal nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia -- people's delegates of the newly-elected constitutional assembly, at a joint session of the Federal Assembly and People's Assembly, adopted a declaration on promulgating the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. With these words, Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, will start his speech on 28 November at a formal session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the SFRY.

The present international economic and political situation worries working people and citizens of our country and all progressive forces in the world. Hotbeds of crisis, the ratio between developed and underdeveloped, the establishment of a more equitable international economic order, and solving problems of hunger, are only some of the questions which demand the urgent involvement of the international community. The Gorbachev-Reagan summit was followed with great interest and positive results are expected from it. However, this does not mean that other countries should not make maximal efforts toward solving all problems. Only the involvement of everybody can ensure a lasting peace and full security.

Starting with the lasting orientations of our revolution and the policy of nonalignment, our country is trying to develop strong links of friendship and cooperation with the world, particularly with neighboring countries. With most of our neighbors we have very good relations. Unfortunately, with some neighboring countries relations are still not good. We are convinced that common interests of cooperation and struggle for peace and security will have an impact on strengthening and enriching mutual relations. Yugoslavia will continue to support the development of goodneighborly relations and promote cooperation on the basis of the well-known principles of its foreign policy.

We have achieved a great deal in our development, Kurtesi believes, but today we are faced with serious difficulties. Aiming to ensure economic development as quickly as possible, apart from relying on own forces, we have used foreign credits. The complex world economic situation, the increase in interest rates, the energy crisis, and other disruptions have also influenced our economic development and to a great extent make our efforts to overcome the present economic and other difficulties more difficult. This and many other internal shortcomings, such as unrealistic investment ambitions, insufficient development of our own technology, exaggerated expenditure, low productivity, as well as insufficient effectiveness in realizing economic policy, have made our economic situation in recent years very complex and difficult.

The material and social position of the working class and working people, particularly with respect to decisionmaking on social funds and the distribution of the social product has considerably deteriorated. Serious economic problems are being expressed with increasing frequency, as are social and political ones. The activity of bureaucratic and statist forces brings tension into the conflict between self-management and statism. The main social problem today is the strengthening of statist tendencies and the technocratic monopoly at all levels of the social organization.

These tendencies are expressed as a struggle for superiority over social assets in "their" sociopolitical community by statist-bureaucratic structures. They claim the right to be exclusive interpreters of the interests of their nation, that is, a republic or province, particularly in conditions of considerable alienation of the surplus of work from the working class and from self-managing associated labor. These tendencies prevent the affirmation of nations and nationalities, weaken the self-managing character of the federation, republics, and provinces, and stimulate conflicts and the growth of nationalism; the final consequence of this is the weakening of our social community.

Kurtesi recalled that in the course of its development our society has faced resistance and opposition from the remnants of class structures and other anti-Yugoslav, anti-socialist, and antiself-management tendencies.

We must also make a radical u-turn in eliminating statist tendencies and practice. This means that the key economic functions of the state should be taken over by associated workers organized on principles of self-management who, led by the logic of economic interest in earning income and increasing means of social reproduction, freely associate themselves and do business in a united Yugoslav market.

In tackling all these problems, the essential role and responsibility lies with the conscious organized forces of our society, headed by the League of Communists, which must always adjust itself to the conditions necessary for realizing the revolutionary metamorphosis of society by developing socialist self-management.

In the present stage of the development of socialist self-management, which is necessary for the further development of Yugoslav society, it is necessary for the whole of society to make efforts toward realizing constitutionally established socialist self-managing production relations. The place and role of the basic organization of associated labor, as the basic cell of the socioeconomic and political system, work, and composite organization -- and thereby also the economic and social position of the worker in associated labor and in society as a whole -- must also be realized. To ensure further economic and social development of our country and further consolidation of its self-managing integration, we must overcome present economic difficulties, bureaucratic, statist, and technocratic resistance and nationalistic, anarcho-liberalistic and antiself-management tendencies.

We can achieve this by realizing socialist self-managing production relations; increasing class power; turning associated labor into a decisive force of progress; realizing the power of the working class over extended reproduction and overall relations in society; and increasing production and work productivity. We must also increase exports, balance trade payments, consistently implement and constantly perfect our economic and political systems, and tackle the unemployment problem. It is vital to pool labor and other resources on the entire Yugoslav territory, consistently realize the constitutional rights and duties of the federations, rely on our own forces, and consolidate the brotherhood, unity, and equality of all our nations and nationalities.

The way to overcome the present economic problems and the course of our long-term economic and social development have been outlined in the long-term program of economic stabilization. It contains a critical analysis of socioeconomic relations and the economic development and position of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor.

It also sheds light on the real problems affecting the working class and associated labor. The program analyzes the causes of the difficulties we have been encountering in the course of our development: failure to implement constitutionally determined socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the workers' position in associated labor; inconsistency in accomplishing the social character of the means of production; disregard for economic relations and bureaucracy's great influence in society. The program has opened up prospects for overcoming these difficulties, primarily through "profound changes in production relationships and the position of economic and social subjects and in the people's behavior and way of living."

In Kurtesi's opinion, we cannot be satisfied with the results achieved so far in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, and of the anti-inflation program in particular. Delays exist in implementing some of the essential systemic decisions concerning the economic system. We have also failed to make any deeper changes along the line of the stabilization policy in the economic trends, in the development of self-managing relations, and in the conduct of economic and other social subjects. Even in those areas where new systemic laws have been introduced, such as the policy of prices and price control, developments did not proceed in a positive direction. The situation in those areas became even more unfavorable.

The development of the political system of socialist self-management and the improvement in the way it functions are crucial to consolidating the stability and successful development of our society.

The analysis of the functioning of the political system has drawn attention to the need for changes to improve the way in which the political system functions and develops. These changes are expected to create scope for the total affirmation and realization of the lasting values of socialist self-management, of working class power, the delegate system in the decision-making process, federalism, the equality of our nations and nationalities, the working people and citizens -- all of which are embodied in the fundamental principles and basic provisions of the SFRY Constitution. The changes in the functioning of the political system should be aimed at creating conditions for the realization of the production relationship based on socialist self-management and, on that basis, of the working class' dominant role in social reproduction.

To realize their common interests in the federation, the working people, nations, and nationalities should continue to develop and promote the decisionmaking process in the federation on the principles of consensus and understanding between the republics and the autonomous provinces. We must honor the principles of solidarity, interdependence, and the equal representation of the republics and provinces in the organs of the federation, in keeping with the constitution and with the principle of responsibility which the republics and provinces bear for their own development and for the development of the whole socialist community.

The system of consensus-reaching has been established practice. Experience gained so far confirms that the institutions, the methods of work and decisionmaking, and the instruments of agreement-reaching have been organized on a sound basis. However, what slows the system down and prevents it from being even more efficient are, primarily, the existing difficulties in our socioeconomic development, the inadequate degree of integration within associated labor, and its inadequate role in social reproduction and the giving of priority to partial over common and general social interests.

Yugoslavia's working class and all its working people are deeply aware of the fact that the development of socialism on the basis of self-management is our only road, that there is no alternative, and that fresh breakthroughs should be made in that direction, constantly creating wider scope for socialist self-management.

We know the battle for overcoming the present difficulties and for paving the way for the further socialist self-management development can be included among those great battles which move the wheel of history forward. We must win this battle by removing all the obstacles which we encounter on our road in the form of statist, techno-bureaucratic, nationalist, anarcho-liberal, and other negative tendencies and by consistently implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The facts that our republic was born in the national liberation struggle -- in which all our nations and nationalities took part -- and in the socialist revolution, and the character of social relations of socialist self-management, create the readiness to preserve our independence and fight for full autonomy and for the security of the country. The policy of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as an expression of the self-managing rights and duties of all working people and citizens, is firmly built into all the cells of our society, into the whole system of socialist self-management.

All-people's defense and social self-protection, a developed system in which the armed people, together with a powerful army with modern equipment, can alone preserve the independence and security of the country, is ensuring for us peaceful and autonomous socialist development. Just as no one gave us freedom as a gift -- we fought for it on our own, with enormous human sacrifices and with 1.7 million not living to see either freedom or the republic -- so today's battle must also be fought on our own, with work and achievement, brotherhood and unity. The experience gained in four decades of our life and work in peace and freedom teaches us that we have always triumphed when we know what we want, when we fight for it in a united way, when we dispense with all those from our ranks who hamper our progress and break up our unity, and when we activate the untapped energy of our popular masses and all the creative capabilities of our people.

This is why today, as we celebrate the 40th anniversary of our republic, the greatest achievement of Tito and of our people, we should recall the optimism with which Tito looked to our future. At the 11th LCY Congress he spoke of the strength of Yugoslavia, which lies in the heroism and strength of its nations and nationalities, in their unity, in the ideals which inspire us, and in the aims for which we struggle. It lies in the working class and in its decisive role in society, in our young generation, in the socialist self-management system, in the broad front of organized socialist forces with the LC at their head, in all-people's defense with the strike force of the Yugoslav People's Army, in our independent and nonaligned policy, in the high regard enjoyed by socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, in our numerous friends throughout the world, and in our position, which few countries have achieved in international relations.

Our working people, youth, and the citizens of our country prove every day in their work and involvement in overcoming the present difficulties that they are ready and determined to fight for the preservation of the gains of our socialist revolution, for socialism and self-management, for strengthening brotherhood and unity and the equality of the nations and nationalities, for peace and independence. They are willing to bear their part of the historical revolutionary responsibility for the future of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia and its fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities, Ilijaz Kurtesi said at the end of his speech.

Federal Chamber Session

LD030911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] At the separate Federal Chamber Session, Dusan Pekic was the first to participate in the debate on the Federal Executive Council [FEC] report submitted on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program. He began by stressing that SFRY Assembly delegates were not decisive enough in their demands that the measures of the program's implementation be proposed and adopted on time, since, as he put it, this did not suit some people. This is why there were delays in its implementation and why only partial measures were adopted, which had the opposite effect.

In the course of his very sharp and extensive comments, Pekic stated that the reasons behind the opposition to the stabilization program in the top echelons of all sociopolicial communities, in many organizations of associated labor, and sociopolitical organizations lie in the fact that its realization will undermine the position and disturb the peaceful sleep of those not used to responsible and productive work. In his view, it is high time for the program to be implemented in a systematic and resolute way, with the necessary adjustments and regardless of the opposition to it. However, there can be no anonymity this time; those who oppose it must be publicly named.

Pekic suggested that foreign creditors must be told "clearly and loudly" that if the annual rates of principle and interest are not reduced to a quarter of our foreign currency inflow, then there is no chance that the debt problem will be solved to both sides' advantage. He also called for the adoption of a law, by emergency procedure, to regulate the conditions which our foreign trade offices abroad must fulfil. One of the conditions would be that they must realize a foreign currency inflow ten times higher than their expenditure abroad. According to his proposal, a law should be passed under which those officials and delegates who fail to present positive results within 6 months of taking office should be dismissed. There must also be a law on the federal officials' [justified] privileges but under which their personal property must not be increased during their mandate or as a result of the post they occupy.

Failure to implement the stabilization program must be shared equally by the SFRY Assembly and the FEC since the former gave its full support to the FEC a year ago although it was clear then that there had been a delay in the program's implementation. Instead of establishing the specific responsibility measures, Brajovic [not further identified] urged that the utmost be done in implementing the program before the expiration of the present mandate.

As far as Sonja Korosec is concerned, the assessment of the implementation of the stabilization program's first stage is not satisfactory. She also disagreed with the FEC's view that the terms for implementing some of the measures were unrealistically determined. As she noted, the FEC itself participated in the process of determining them. She noted that the terms which the FEC was proposing also were unrealistic. She concluded by saying that the program will not be properly implemented until etatism and centralism make room for self-management, and red tape yields to economic criteria.

The following took part in the debate on the agenda's first item: Dragan Vujisic, Nevenka Neralic-Milivojevic, Joze Utenkar, and Stefica Bakhtiarevic.

The Federal Chamber elected a working group which will prepare the proposed conclusions on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program for the next session. Federal Chamber President Miodrag Trifunovic explained that it was not possible to form a state commission under the constitution as Batric Jovanovic proposed, but that a joint group of both chambers could be formed. The chamber will forward its view on the issue at its next session.

The Chamber also adopted next year's draft federal budget and obliged the FEC to submit the proposed budget by the middle of next month at the latest. The Federal Chamber will also urge the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to determine the volume of the federal budget by the same date. It was noted in the course of the debate in which Rado Roter, Jurhar Dragotin, Milan Rajacic, and Hamza Mehmeti took part, that the draft budget is not in line with the realistic production growth forecast for next year and that all budget items must be reexamined and brought into line with our material potentials and the policy aimed at unburdening the economy.

Mijat Sukovic, FEC vice president, then took the floor to warn that the tax system and tax policy are areas where obstacles to the implementation of the stabilization program have appeared. Revolutionary changes are needed here since the tax system and tax policy lack a working-class character. Such a situation, Sukovic stressed, may threaten our society's socialist characteristics and we must, therefore, insist upon urgent changes.

The Federal Chamber then adopted the law on military service. The length of military service will be 12 months in the future. Military conscripts who must serve an additional 3 months period under the previous legal regulations will not be required to extend their service but will be transferred into the reserve ranks as of the date on which the new law comes into force.

The new law will permit a recruit who is abroad to extend his stay beyond the end of the calendar year in which he reaches age 27 if there are particularly justifiable reasons for this, such as schooling, medical treatment, employment, or urgent family affairs. Recruits can obtain approval for such an extension from the authorized diplomatic representation abroad on the basis of previous approval from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Recruits who have not been drafted for military service by the end of the calendar year in which they reach age 27 can, if they wish, complete their military service up to age 30. A decision on this will be made by the federal secretary for national defense or by an officer authorized to do so.

The Federal Chamber ratified the U.N. convention on the law of the sea today. The adoption of the convention means, in practical terms, the recognition of the oceans' natural resources as mankind's common heritage. Investigation and exploitation of the seabed will be carried out only with the approval of a common body, the so-called international authority for the ocean bed.

The Federal Chamber approved at today's session the law on changes and amendments to the law on the transportation of toxic substances, and the law on changes and amendments to the law on the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, and the proposal for the adoption of the law on the program of procurement of apartments for the needs of federal organs from 1986 to 1990.

As a result of the change in the law, the island of Vanga becomes part of the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, which comprises all the locations in the country where Comrade Tito lived and worked. This law also regulates questions regarding the financing of that center's work.

The Federal Chamber approved the report on road safety this evening and examined an analysis of the two-fold social insurance of Yugoslav economic representatives working abroad. The Chamber also adopted the decision on the formation of a commission for environmental protection and development.

The Federal Chamber session concluded with the adoption of views on the draft resolution for the coming year, which will be presented to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the body responsible for adopting this document.

The Federal Chamber supported the basic tasks envisaged in the draft resolution, but considered that the proposed economic policy measures do not guarantee a serious transformation of development. For this reason, the Chamber believes they should be better and more fully developed, coordinated, their effects quantified, and time limits establihed for their execution.

The Federal Chamber also believes it essential to make every effort to implement without dalay all changes envisaged in the first phase of the long-term stabilization program, so that the new solutions can be applied as of the beginning of 1986.

Economic Measures Discussed

LD281017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- The chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly feels there should be a broad discussion in society on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The reason for this, it was stressed in the debate, is the fact that designated tasks are not being implemented, or rather, that a large number of subjects have not made the necessary contribution to the realization of the goals of the stabilization program. Before the debate delegates, together with Federal Chamber delegates, listened to the report by the President of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), Milka Planinc, on this topic, as well as the introductory addresses by Vladimir Klemencic, federal secretary for national defense, in connection with the draft federation budget for next year.

On the occasion of the report on the realization of the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the first participant in the debate, Tihomir Vlaskalic, said that the report prepared did not offer a complete picture of what had and what had not been done. He warned, among other things, that our economic subjects are in a difficult and complex economic position and that they can not carry on much longer under the burden of an extremely restrictive economic policy. If more dynamic economic activity is desired, which is essential but must be kept to realistic proportions, of course, then this can only be borne by the basic organizations of associated labor in the economy, supported by measures of economic policy and appropriate systemic solutions, concluded Vlaskalic.

Dragoljub Jakic (Montenegro) at the beginning of his address, having observed that our current situation had in many ways reached a crisis, said that the FEC should have submitted this report much sooner. Consideration of the report, he continued, has great social and political importance and therefore should not only be discussed in the SFRY Assembly.

Quoting a number of examples from which it is seen that partial measures had not given the expected results, Jakic spoke of the responsibility of the FEC and of the SFRY Assembly for the present situation.

He stressed that the responsibility of delegates lay in their failure to influence the more speedy adoption of systemic measures and in the slowness in the process of coordinating views. The work of the republic and provincial assemblies, Jakic continued, is not sufficiently harmonized with the activity of the SFRY Assembly.

The session went on to discuss the regional guidelines for economic relations with foreign countries, or rather the development strategy of Yugoslavia's economic relations with the developing countries up to 1990, about which Vojislav Knezevic, deputy director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute, gave an introductory address. He said that, for various reasons, our country is not achieving the necessary and possible level of economic trade and cooperation with developing countries. This cooperation, it was stressed, is far below the political cooperation of Yugoslavia with these states. With an illustration, Knezevic said that in the 10 months of this year, exports to the developing countries continue to decline compared with earlier years, since they are 11 percent lower than in the same period last year. The value of imports is roughly the same as last year, but the percentage of capital projects is decreasing and there is no significant progress in financial cooperation with developing countries.

Considered as a whole, Knezevic continued, economic cooperation with developing countries, in practical terms, is being realized with only a few states. Since 1980, five countries in this camp make up about 65 percent of our total trade with the developing countries. We are realizing about 90 percent of capital projects in four countries.

Although explanations for the existing situation are to be found in difficulties in these countries, research shows that to a large extent, it is "fostered" by the disorganization of our economy, insufficiently stimulative economic measures, and subjective weaknesses.

After the speech from Vojislav Knezevic, the Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted the conclusions on the strategy for Yugoslavia's economic relations with developing countries until 1990. The Chamber concluded that all forms of economic cooperation developing countries, particularly higher forms, are lagging behind. Concrete measures for promoting cooperation with these countries should therefore be included in the social plan for the development of the country until 1990.

In the continuation of the session, the chamber adopted the law on the republics and provinces considered economically underdeveloped for the period 1986 to 1990. According to this law, the socialist republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia are considered economically insufficiently developed republics, while the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is considered exceptionally economically underdeveloped in regard to the coming 5-year period.

The chamber today also adopted the decision on the aims and tasks of joint money issues and monetary policy in 1985.

An agreement was ratified between the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and the government of the Republic of Iraq on the recognition of equivalent certificates, grades, and diplomas awarded in secondary schools, universities and other authorized institutions in the SFRY and Iraq.